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NEWPORT PAGNELL RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT.

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1925.

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RURAL DISTRICT OF NEWPORT PAGNELL.

A N N U A L R E P O R T.

of the Medical Officer of Health.

for the Year 1925.

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MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

To the Chairman and Members of the Newport Pagnell Rural District Council.

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Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1925 to you for your consideration. It is a Survey Report. I have compiled it on the lines laid down in Circular 648 issued by the Ministry of Health. In accordance with the instructions contained in this Circular it is divided into the following sections.

I. Natural and Social conditions of the District.

This section contains the Vital Statistics. The Birth Rate is 14.55. The Death Rate is 14.

II. General Provision of Health Services.

III. Sanitary Circumstances.

This section commences with a general review of the district. Then follows a detailed statement for each Parish as regards Water, Sewerage & Drainage, Closets, Scavenging and the sanitary condition of the Schools. The section concludes with a tabular statement of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

IV. Housing.

I have first reviewed the general housing conditions of the whole district. Then follows details for each Parish as to population, numbers of houses, new houses built during the last 5 years.

V. Inspection and supervision of Food.

VI. Infectious Diseases.

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NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area. 66,937 acres.

Population.	Census 1921.	14,749
	Estimated 1925.	14,395

Physical Features. - The Great Ouse with its tributary the Lovat flow through the district. The Grand Junction Canal also passes through. The rivers are sluggish and the banks low lying. Owing to these facts the low lying lands are liable to floods after heavy rains or snow. The Ouse drainage scheme when carried out, should materially diminish the floods.

The Southern part of the District is the highest. The geological formation is Green Sand overlying a bed of Oxford Clay. In the middle of the district the clay comes to the surface. In the northern part Oxford Clay is replaced by Upper Lias Clay.

The greater part of the district is grass land and is devoted to grazing. AS the country is well watered the grass is abundant and of good quality.

Number of Inhabited Houses (1921) 3,843

Number of Families or separate occupiers (1921) 3,884

Social conditions. - The District contains a large number of villages.

Farming is the chief industry. The farms are devoted to the breeding of cattle and the production of milk. Consequently the population is chiefly employed on the land.

One of the L.M.S. Ry. main lines pass through the district and a certain number of the inhabitants are employed on the railway. At Olney there are boot factories and a Tannery.

	Land	51016
	Buildings	78639
Rateable Value.	Total £129,655.	

Assessable Value. (Land at $\frac{1}{4}$") £91,393.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate. £380.16.1.

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VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Total Births. - 211.

Males.	Legitimate	109
	Illegitimate	5
Females.	Legitimate	94
	Illegitimate	3

In the Fenny Stratford Sub-Registration District there were,

Males.	Legitimate	46
	Illegitimate	2
Females.	Legitimate	30
	Illegitimate	1

In the Olney Sub-Registration District there were,

Males	Legitimate	63
	Illegitimate	3
Females	Legitimate	64
	Illegitimate	2

Population (R.G.) 14,500.

Birth Rate. 14.55.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1925 is 18.3.

I append the Birth Rates for the last 5 years in the Rural District -

1921	18.98
1922	16.03
1923	15.27
1924	16.86
1925	14.55

Thus, this year the Birth Rate is the lowest for the last 5 years and is considerably below that for England and Wales for 1925.

Total Deaths. - 203.

Males 96. Females 107.

In the Fenny Stratford Sub-Registration District there were,

Males 45. Females 48.

In the Olney Sub-Registration District there were,

Males 51. Females 59.

Population (R.G.) 14,500.

Death Rate. 14.

Deaths under 1 year. 8 Males. 3 Females.

In the Fenny Stratford Sub-Registration District,

6 Males. 1 Female.

In the Olney Sub-Registration District.

2 Males. 2 Females.

This gives a Death Rate per 1000 Births of 52.13.

The deaths from Cancer were:-

11 Males. 15 Females.

Deaths from certain Infectious Diseases.

Measles.	1 Male.	
Whooping Cough.	1 Male.	2 Females.
Influenza.		2 Females.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	2 Males.	4 Females.
Other Forms.		1 Female.

Of these 4 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis had been notified.

I append the Death Rates for the last five years.

1921	13.29
1922	14.66
1923	14.31
1924	11.72
1925	14

The Death Rate for the whole of England & Wales for 1925 was 12.2.

It will thus be seen that the Death Rate for the last 5 years has remained fairly constant. This year it is above that for the whole country. On analysing the Death Returns I find there were 119 deaths in persons over 65. Males 53. Females 66.

That is to say 58.62% of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. This, I think, accounts for the Death Rate being high.

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Amount of Poor Law Relief 1925. £5,660. (out door)

Hospitals & Other Forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief.

The Northampton & Bedford General Hospitals supply the needs of the District and are freely used. There is an Orthopaedic Clinic at Newport Pagnell which deals with deformities of all kinds and does most valuable work. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. In some of the villages there are Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association. District Nurses are employed as Midwives in addition to general nursing. These Associations are most valuable and I should like to see a great extension of district Nurses, as they are important factors in promoting the health of the population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

Fever. - In Oct. 1922 an agreement was concluded with the Beds. Rural District Council to admit cases of Infectious Disease into their Isolation Hospital at Oakley at an agreed scale of charges. The policy adopted has been, not to offer Hospital accommodation to every case of infectious disease, but only to those cases in which it is believed that their detention in hospital will prevent the spread of the disease. The principles that have guided your officers in recommending hospital have been Cases where isolation at home is impossible either owing to lack of accommodation or the presence of children, especially of school age, in the house. The condition of the house, and the capability of the parents to maintain isolation are taken into consideration. In most instances, the first cases occurring in a village is sent to hospital, and this policy has, in some cases prevented further spread.

Small Pox. - This Hospital is administered by a Joint Committee. The Members are appointed by the various Councils concerned. These are

Newport Pagnell R.D.C.	Newport Pagnell U.D.C.
Stratford & Wolverton U.D.C.	Buckingham R.D.C.
Pottersperry R.D.C.	Bletchley U.D.C.
Buckingham Town Council.	Winslow R.D.C.

There has been no occasion to use this Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities. - There is a motor Ambulance for the use of North Bucks. The Ambulance is kept at Messrs. Salmons & Sons motor works in Newport Pagnell. It is available at all times day and night. It is used for infectious cases, non-infectious cases and accident cases. When used for an infectious case, the Authority using the Ambulance is responsible for the proper disinfection of the same.

Clinics & Treatment Centres.

Child Welfare Centres. - None are administered by your Council. Those in the District are administered by the County Council.

School Clinics. - The Education Committee is the Authority administering these. There are Dental, Ophthalmic, and clinics for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids which are available for the District.

Each school is visited by a Nurse who attends to minor ailments. The routine inspection and examination of school children is carried out by local practitioners appointed for the purpose who work under the supervision of Dr. Holden the School Medical Officer.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries. - These are administered by the County Council. Each is visited at stated times by the Tuberculosis officer Dr. Burra.

Venereal Disease. - There appears to be very little of this disease in the District. When cases arise they are referred to the special clinics at the Bedford and Northampton Hospitals or to one of the London Hospitals.

Midwives. - No midwives are employed by your Council.

Chemical Work - This consists practically of samples of water. The samples are collected and forwarded to reputable private firms.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS & REGULATIONS.

Adoptive Acts.

Public Health Amendment Act 1890 Part III.
Private Street Works Act 1892, adopted for Woburn Sands 15.4.24 for following streets, Russell Street, Station Grove, Theydon Avenue, Vicarage Street, Wood Street and Fir Grove.

Bye-Laws relating to,

Slaughter Houses framed and adopted		8th August 1900.
New Streets & Buildings framed and adopted		24th April 1907.
Prevention of Nuisances.	do.	24th April 1907.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	do.	3rd Sept. 1913.

Regulations concerning

Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops put into force	25th Jan. 1911.
Water Supply put into force for Hanslope,	5th April 1911.
Water Supply put into force for Woburn Sands.	18th May 1910.

Public Health Officers.

There is one Medical Officer of Health part time.
Two Sanitary Inspectors, one for each division of the District.
These Officers act as Surveyors for their respective divisions.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER.

In general the supply is from shallow wells. The District is essentially agricultural. From the nature of the circumstances there is bound to be some contamination of these wells. Most of the wells are protected from contamination as far as possible, but more requires to be done in this regard. The District is low lying and the water does not drain away quickly. Consequently in a normal year the quantity is sufficient, but in dry seasons is liable to run short. Some parishes are supplied from water works, viz Bow Brickhill, Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, Hanslope, Lathbury, Walton, Woughton and Woburn Sands. The supply in these instances is constant.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Ouse with its contributing streams are slightly polluted by the discharge of sewage from ditches and watercourses. At Olney a diversion of the Tannery effluent has been effected and improves the condition of the Mill Race. There is still a slight pollution of the river by the discharge of trade effluent from these works.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

At some of the parishes viz, Olney, Sherington and Woburn Sands there are up-to-date systems of sewage disposal. These all give satisfactory results. Most of the villages have sewers. These, for the most part consist of pipes jointed in cement, in a few of loose pipes or rubble. They discharge generally into ditches or watercourses which are periodically cleaned out. The drains in most cases are trapped and ventilated. They are mostly for slop and surface water.

CLOSETS.

In those areas with sewage works accommodation almost entirely consists of water closets, most of which are flushed by hand. In the remainder the prevailing type is Pails. There are some pits, but these are being gradually replaced by Pails. Pails are the only possible type owing to the absence of adequate water supplies.

SCAVENGING.

In most Parishes there is a scavenging system performed either by contract or by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor. In those villages

where there is no scavenging system, the houses have large gardens, and it is performed by the occupier generally indifferently. A scavenging system in every parish would be an advantage.

Movable ashbins are being gradually substituted for fixed receptacles. This was interfered with during and just after the war, but is now being proceeded with.

The following account deals with each Parish separately.

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OLNEY DIVISION.

ASTWOOD.

Water Supply: - This is from one Public Well and Private Shallow wells. Some of the Private Wells are not adequately protected from contamination.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The Sewers discharge into a ditch by the roadside and into fields by water courses. The ditch has been cleaned during the year. The drainage is for slop water only.

Closets: - These are Pail Privies.

Scavenging: - There is no scavenging system. The Privies are emptied by the householders.

School: - The water is obtained from a well in the Vicarage garden. The drain is trapped. The Closets are Pail Privies which are emptied by the Caretaker of the school.

COLD BRAYFIELD.

Water Supply: - Is in part from Shallow Wells, which are protected from surface pollution. A great improvement in the supply has been effected during the year; the owner of the Estate has made provision by means of a pump and storage tank for a gravitation supply from a deep well to a row of 9 cottages.

Drainage and Sewerage: - The sewer consists of pipes jointed in cement. It discharges into a ditch by the roadside which ditch has been cleaned during the year.

Closets are mostly Pail Privies.

CHICHELEY.

Water Supply: - This is derived from shallow wells. Two of the wells are public. The supply is sufficient and of fair quality.

Drainage and Sewerage: - The sewer consists of pipes jointed in cement except a small portion consisting of butt jointed land drainage tubes. The sewer discharges into a ditch in a field which ditch has been cleaned during the year.

Closets are for the most part Pail Privies. These are emptied by the householders. The Vicarage and Hall have W.Cs. The Vicarage drainage discharges into a cesspool. The drainage from the Hall passes through a cesspool, thence to a ditch alongside the road leading to North Crawley. This ditch has been offensive during the year. The Sanitary Inspector has suggested diversion of the drainage to a septic tank and filter which would obviate the nuisance.

School: - The water is obtained from a public well near by. The Closets are Pail Privies which are emptied by the caretaker.

CLIFTON REYNES.

Water Supply: - This is from shallow wells and a spring. Formerly the spring was open to pollution by cattle, but it is now adequately protected.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The drainage is chiefly surface water drainage, but there is a little slop water drainage. Only a small part of the village is sewered, and this is of indifferent construction. It discharges into a ditch by the roadside which has been cleaned out during the year.

Closets are Pail Privies which are emptied by the occupiers. The farms and larger houses have W.Cs. which discharge into cesspools.

EMBERTON.

Water Supply: - This is derived from 2 Public Wells and private shallow wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The drains discharge into cesspools with overflow to sewer. The sewer consists chiefly of pipes jointed in cement and in small part of stone rubble and butt jointed pipes. The sewer discharges into a ditch by the roadside. This has been thoroughly cleaned during the year. In warm weather an effluvia nuisance is evident. No improvement can be effected in existing conditions until a proper sewage disposal scheme, which would involve pumping, is installed.

Closets are Pail Privies but the larger houses have W.Cs. discharging into cesspools.

Scavenging is by contract and is satisfactory.

School: - The water is from a private well. The closets are Pail Privies.

GAYHURST.

Water Supply: - The water is from springs which are protected from surface pollution, and the water is filtered. There is a tap supply to groups of cottages.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewer. There is only slop water drainage discharging into ventilated cesspool with overflow to ditch.

Closets are for the most part pail privies. At the larger houses there are W.Cs discharging into cesspools. The privies are emptied by the householders.

The sanitary circumstances are satisfactory for a small village.

HANSLOPE.

Water Supply: - There is a public supply in this parish. The source is from a deep well. The pumping is effected by oil engines. The supply is constant and sufficient for all purposes. The supply has recently been extended to 2 cottages in Forest Road.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers consist of butt jointed tiles and socketed pipes. These receive sink and slop drainage through trapped and ventilated drains. The sewers have outfalls in various directions and discharge into ditches. The ditch receiving the major portion of the village drainage has now been enclosed by fencing to protect it from cattle. The sewer ditches have been cleaned during the year.

Closets; - These are mostly pail privies. There are a few W.Cs and a few pit privies.

Scavenging: - is performed by contract.

School: - The water is from the public supply. The closets are pail privies.

HARDMEAD.

Water Supply: - Is from shallow wells and underground tanks for the storage of rain water. Several of the wells have recently been protected from contamination.

Drainage is to cesspools with overflow to ditches.

Closets are pail privies and pit privies. These are emptied by householders.

HAVERSHAM.

Water Supply: - Is from springs and shallow wells. Most of the wells are now protected from contamination. The supply is sufficient.

Drainage & Sewerage: - No efficient sewerage system is possible as the village is low lying. There is slop and surface water drainage. The drains discharge into roadside ditches and cesspools. Ditches cleaned during the year.

Closets: - Are pail privies only a few pits remaining.

School: - The water is supplied from a spring. The objectionable latrine W.C. accommodation has been replaced by cistern flushed W.Cs, and up-to-date urinal accommodation detached from the main building.

LATHBURY.

Water Supply: - Is from the Newport Pagnell mains.

Drainage & Sewerage: - A small portion of the village is sewered for slop water. The remainder drains into cesspools. The sewer discharges into a ditch which ditch has been cleaned during the year.

Closets are pail privies at the cottages which are emptied by the occupiers. At the larger houses there are W.Cs which discharge into ventilated cesspools.

LAVENDON.

Water Supply: - Is from a spring and shallow wells. The spring and 2 public wells have been protected during the year.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewer is, for the most part, constructed of stone rubble. At the upper part of the village it consists of pipes jointed in cement. The sewers discharge into ditches, which ditches have been cleaned during the year. The drainage is sink and slop drainage which passes to sewers through trapped and ventilated drains of recent construction.

Closets: - At the cottages are pail privies. At the larger houses and the farms they are either W.Cs. or pit privies.

Scavenging is performed by contract under the supervision of the Surveyor.

School: - The water supply is filtered rain water which is stored in underground tanks. The drainage is good. The closets are earth closets.

LITTLE LINFORD.

Water Supply: - Is derived from a spring and of excellent quality.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewer. The drains discharge into cesspools. The village consists of isolated groups of cottages.

Closets: - At the cottages they are pail privies which are emptied by the householders. At the Hall there are W.Cs discharging into a cesspool

NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE.

Water Supply: - Is from private shallow wells. These are well protected from surface pollution. The water is of good quality and sufficient.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewer is of pipes jointed in cement. The sewer intercepts several springs which dilutes the drainage. The sewer discharges into the River, but the drainage is so diluted that no pollution

of the river occurs. The drains are for sink and slop water and are trapped and ventilated. A part of the village drains do not discharge into the sewer but into a ditch. This ditch has been cleaned during the year.

Closets, are pail privies at the cottages and are emptied by occupiers. At the Rectory and farms there are W.Cs.

School: The water is from a private well. The drains are trapped and ventilated The closets are pail privies emptied by the Caretaker.

NORTH CRAWLEY.

Water Supply: - This is derived from
(1) Shallow wells and
(2) Underground tanks for the collection and storage of rain water.

Some of the wells are exposed to surface pollution. One well has been cleaned and protected during the year.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers are constructed in part of pipes jointed in cement and in part of butt jointed tiles. The sewer discharges into a roadside ditch about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the main portion of the village. The drains are for slop and surface water. The sewer ditch has been cleaned during the year.

Closets are pail privies at the cottages, W.Cs at the larger houses.

Scavenging is performed by contract.

School: - Water is obtained from a private well. The closets are pail privies.

OLNEY.

Water Supply: - This is derived from surface wells. They are, generally, supplied with pumps and protected from pollution. No recent analysis of the several sources has been made. In view of pollution in the part I would suggest to the Council the advisability of submitting about 6 samples from representative portions of the town for analysis and examination.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewage disposal system erected in 1912 gives satisfactory results.

Closets. Practically the whole of the houses in the town are now provided with W.Cs connected to the new system. Most of the W.Cs are hand flushed.

Scavenging is performed by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor.

Schools: - There are three schools in this parish. The Council School, The Church School and the Convent. The water is derived from private wells. At the Convent School the latrines are provided with a 50 gallon flushing apparatus. At the other schools the closets are pail privies. For some years the Education Authority has had under consideration the replacement of the pail privies by W.Cs but up to the present nothing has been done. This conversion would be a great improvement.

RAVENSTONE.

Water Supply: - This is from private wells. Most of them are protected from surface pollution.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewerage system. The drains discharge into a ditch which passes through the lower end of the village.

Closets are pail privies at the cottages which are emptied by the occupiers. At the larger houses and farms they are W.Cs.

School: - The water is from a private well. The drains are trapped and ventilated. The Closets are Pail Privies.

SHERINGTON.

Water Supply: - This is derived from 2 Public wells supplied by springs. In addition there are several private shallow wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The gravitation sewage system has proved most satisfactory.

Closets: - These are all W.Cs but hand flushed.

Scavenging: - There is no public system. The accumulations of house refuse appears to warrant the provision of a scheme for dry house refuse.

School: - Water supply from a private well. Closets are pail privies. The Sanitary Inspector suggested a scheme for their conversion to W.Cs with cistern flush by water obtained from an adjoining water course but no action has been taken.

STOKE GOLDINGTON.

Water Supply: - This is a piped supply derived from springs near the Church and elsewhere. It is under the supervision of the Parish Council. The quality is good and the quantity sufficient.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers are constructed partly of pipes jointed in cement and in part of brick. They discharge into open water courses. The drains are for slop and surface water drainage. The drainage from Mount Pleasant from an open ditch near the Rectory and now discharges into a water course more remote from inhabited dwellings.

Closets are pail privies at the cottages - W.Cs at the larger houses and outlying farms.

Scavenging: - There is no scavenging system. It would be an advantage to have one as the duty is performed indifferently by the householders.

School: - Water is a tap supply. The drainage is fair. The closets are pail privies which are emptied by the caretaker.

TYRINGHAM WITH FILGRAVE.

Water Supply: - Is (1) from Public wells. (2) Private shallow wells. (3) from a syphon supplied by a spring (4) the Tyringham Estate has a private piped supply.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewerage system. The house drain discharge into ditches by the road side and in fields. The Tyringham Estate has an excellent system of drainage and sewage filtration.

Closets are pail privies at the cottages which are emptied by the occupiers. The larger houses and farms have W.Cs.

School: - This is an excellent building modern and up-to-date.

WARRINGTON.

Water Supply: - Is from private wells supplied by springs.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewer. The drainage is either into road side ditches or into cesspools.

Closets are pail privies and are emptied by householders.

WESTON UNDERWOOD.

Water Supply: - Is a piped supply from a storage reservoir supplied by a spring. Some outlying houses have private shallow wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewer is partly pipes jointed in cement and partly stone rubble. They discharge into cesspools with overflow to ditches. The ditches have been cleaned and the cesspools emptied during the year.

Closets are pail privies and pits. W.Cs at the larger houses and farms.

Scavenging: - There is no scavenging system. It is indifferently performed by the householders.

WOBURN SANDS DIVISION

BRADWELL.

Water Supply: - The water is derived in part from deep wells in limestone and in part from shallow wells. Owing to the failure of some of the wells during the past summer, the provision of an alternative scheme for obtaining a piped supply is under consideration.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewer is of jointed pipes discharging into a brook. This brook passes through the area of another authority.

Closets: - For the most part are pail privies. There are some cemented pits and some W.Cs.

Scavenging: - This is performed by contract and is fairly satisfactorily performed.

School: - The water supply is from a well in the vicinity. The drainage is good. The closets are pail privies and are emptied by the caretaker.

BOW BRICKHILL.

Water Supply: - The water is a Public Supply from a spring at the top of the hill. This is augmented by another spring at the London End of the village. In both cases the water is collected into Reservoirs and distributed by pipes. Some houses are supplied direct, others obtain their water from stand pipes. The water is of good quality and sufficient in quantity During 1925 the pipes in the collecting area of London End were thoroughly cleaned and an additional inspection chamber constructed.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers consist of pipes jointed in cement. Formerly part were loose jointed. This portion has now been relaid in cement. There are two outfalls. One at the lower end of the village in a field, which has been improved by the construction of settling tanks with a view to improving the effluent; the other into a ditch at the side of the Woburn Sands Road, which is now passed through a septic tank and filter. These alterations have much improved matters.

Closets: - These are pail privies except a few W.Cs.

Scavenging: - This is performed by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor.

School: - The water supply is tap water from the Public Supply. Closets are pail Privies.

GREAT BRICKHILL.

Water Supply: - This Parish obtains its water supply from the Bletchleywater mains.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers have four outfalls. Two to roadside ditches and two to ditches in fields. At one of the outfalls a septic tank and filter have been constructed.

Closets: - For the most part these are Pail Privies. Some are cemented ashpits and a few W.Cs.

Scavenging: - This is performed by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor.

School: - The water supply is a tap supply from the mains. The Closets are Pail Privies.

LITTLE BRICKHILL.

Water Supply: - This is from the Bletchley water mains.

Drainage & Sewerage: - In 1924 the sewage disposal works belonging to the late Col. Findlay were taken over by the Council and put in thorough working order. The whole of the sewage of the Parish are now dealt with by these works. The new scheme is working satisfactorily.

Scavenging: - This is by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor.

Closets are mostly Pail Privies. There are W.Cs. in the larger houses.

School: - Water is supplied from the mains. Closets are Pail Privies.

BROUGHTON.

Water Supply: - The water for the Parish is obtained from private Shallow Wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - Sewers have been laid for taking drainage from sinks. During 1924 part of the Sewer was re-constructed.

Closets are mostly pail Privies. There are a few pit privies.

These and the house refuse are emptied by the occupiers. The gardens are large and this is fairly satisfactory.

CASTLETHORPE.

Water Supply: - This is derived from private deep wells & also from a spring. The supply from the spring is piped to a trough near the railway bridge This is a strong source of supply and was the main supply during the drought in the summer of 1921.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The Sewers are constructed for the most part of pipes jointed in cement. They have 3 outfalls into ditches. During 1924 and 1925 portions of the sewer in Back Street were reconstructed.

Scavenging of privies and house refuse is performed by contract and is satisfactorily carried out.

Closets are mostly Pail Privies. There are a few W.Cs.

School: - The water is derived from a well. The drainage is good. The closets are Pail Privies.

GREAT LINFORD.

Water Supply: - This is from a well situated in a field near the Wolverton Road. The water is pumped by wind motor to a reservoir at the top of the village. From the reservoir the water is conveyed by pipes to stand pipes from which the inhabitants obtain their water. The supply is fairly satisfactory.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is slop drainage. The sewers are very old. They discharge into a pond near the railway. This pond is thoroughly cleaned out once a year.

Closets: - There are Pail Privies and Pits which are emptied by the householders. There are a few W.Cs at the larger houses.

School: - The water is a tap supply. Drainage is fair. The closets are Pail Privies which are emptied by the caretaker.

LOUGHTON

Water Supply: - There are two public wells and some private wells. The wells are mostly deep. The quality of the water is good.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no complete sewerage system as the village is so scattered. There are 3 short lengths of sewer near the Church discharging into ditches. The slop water is emptied into cesspools. In 1925 complaints were received at the foul condition of a ditch alongside the road leading to Watling Street. A joint scheme between the County and District Council for piping in the ditch is now in hand.

Scavenging: - The refuse is disposed of by the occupiers. Closets are Pail Privies. There are a few W.Cs. at the larger houses.

MILTON REYNES.

Water Supply: - This is derived from shallow wells.
Drainage & Sewerage: - Part of the Sewer consists of pipes jointed in cement and other parts consist of unjointed pipes. There are 2 outfalls. These discharge into ditches.
Closets: - For the most part consist of Pail Privies. There are a few Pits and a few W.Cs.
Scavenging: - There is no scavenging scheme. The Privies are emptied by the occupiers.
School: - The water is from a well. The drainage is satisfactory. The Closets are Pail Privies.

MOULSOE.

Water Supply: - The water supply of this Parish has always presented difficulties. The village lies on a hill and no satisfactory supply of water has been found. The water is obtained from 2 wells and some of the inhabitants have to go a considerable distance to obtain their water. During 1925 a sample of the water from one of the wells was analysed and found to be unfit for drinking purposes. A notice was placed on the well advising that the water be boiled before use.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewerage system. The drains discharge for the most part into Cesspools; some into roadside ditches. The drainage from the Council Houses passes through a septic tank and filter.
Closets: Are Pail Privies and Pits. There is no scavenging system and the privies are emptied by the occupiers.
School: - The water is obtained from a pump near the Church. The Closets are Pail Privies. These are emptied by the Caretaker.

NEWTON LONGVILLE.

Water Supply: - The water is obtained from 3 Public wells and from private shallow wells. A small part of the village has a piped supply from a reservoir the water being derived from a well.
Drainage & Sewerage: - Part of the main sewer is good and well constructed. During 1924 the sewer ditch in Paradise Lane was piped in. Part of the sewer in the centre of the village was reconstructed in 1925. The sewers have 4 outfalls into ditches.
Closets: These are Pail Privies. There is no scavenging system and the privies are emptied by the occupiers.
School: - The water is derived from a well. The drainage is good. The Closets are Pail Privies which are emptied by the Caretaker.

SHENLEY CHURCH END.

Water Supply: - Is from private shallow wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewerage system. The drains discharge into Cesspools.

Closets are Pail Privies. There is no scavenging system and the privies are emptied by the occupiers.

School: - The water is obtained from a well. There is good drainage. The privies are Pails emptied by the Caretaker.

WALTON.

Water Supply: - The agreement between the Bletchley Urban District Council and your Council for the supply of water through the Bletchley Mains terminated at the end of 1925. Under the new agreement the water will be supplied by meter.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewerage system as the village is so scattered. The drains discharge into ditches.

Closets are Pail Privies, but the larger houses have W.Cs. Scavenging is performed by the occupiers.

WATER EATON.

Water Supply: - This is from a Public Well and private Shallow Wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The Sewers are constructed of pipes, some jointed, some unjointed. Most of the sewerage discharges into a tank in Mr. Ramsbottoms field and from this into the river. In 1923 320 feet of sewers were re-constructed and in 1925 a portion of the sewer along the Bletchley Road was taken up and relaid, as was also another portion in the centre of the village

There is a pond in the centre of the village which becomes very foul during the summer months. It would be an improvement if this were filled in.

Closets are Pail Privies and few W.Cs.

School: - The water supply is from a well. The Closets are Pails emptied by the caretaker.

WAVENDON.

Water Supply: - The water is obtained from one Public well and from private shallow wells. Part of the village, consisting of 23 houses has a tap supply from a private well, but this generally fails during the summer months. During 1923 a case of Paratyphoid Fever occurred. This led to an analysis of the Public Well. The report on this water stated that it had undergone contamination by sewage and was unfit for drinking purposes. The well was then thoroughly cleaned out and a further analysis made. The report showed that the water was still unfit for drinking purposes. After another 3 months had elapsed another analysis was made, but the water showed no improvement. Owing to these reports the well was closed. The provision of another supply was obtained from a well in the Recreation Ground, by pumping to a tank and piping it to the roadside.

This water, however is not satisfactory as the Analyst reports that it is contaminated by organic matter and has an action on zinc and lead pipes which renders it unfit for drinking purposes.

The Surveyor has now submitted estimates for laying on the water from Woburn Sands and the matter is under consideration.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers are in part unjointed pipes and in part pipes jointed in cement. There are 5 outfalls. Three discharge into cesspools with overflow to ditches and 2 directly into ditches. In 1924 part of the sewer at Lower End was reconstructed and the settling tanks repaired. In 1925 part of the sewer ditch in Phoebe Lane was piped in.

Closets are for the most part Pail Privies. At the larger houses there are W.Cs discharging into cesspools.

Scavenging is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor.

School: - The water is derived from a well. The drainage is good. The closets are pail privies.

WILLEN.

Water Supply, is from shallow wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers are partly jointed, partly unjointed. They discharge into a ditch.

Closets: - Some small cement pits. Some pail privies and a few W.Cs.

Scavenging is performed by the householders.

GREAT AND LITTLE WOOLSTONE.

Water Supply: - This is from private wells.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is no sewerage system. The drains discharge into cesspools with overflow to ditches -- These ditches are cleaned by the Council.

Closets are pail privies and pits, which are emptied by the householders.

School: - The water is obtained from a well. The closets are pail privies.

WOUGHTON.

Water Supply is from the Bletchley main. The present agreement terminates at the end of 1925. After that date the water will be supplied by meter.

Drainage & Sewerage: - There is one sewer in the main road which discharges into a water course. The rest of the drains discharge into ditches.

Closets are for the most part pail privies. Scavenging is done by the householders.

WOBURN SANDS.

Water Supply: - The water is a Public Supply under a Joint Committee. It is derived from greensand and is of excellent quality.

Drainage & Sewerage: - The sewers are of excellent construction and the Sewage disposal works are up-to-date.

Scavenging: - There is a public scavenging system.

Closets are W.Cs.

SANITARY INSPECTORS REPORT.

Olney District.

(1) GENERAL.

No. of Inspections.	2837
No. of complaints received.	39
No. of Nuisances detected without complaint.	863
No. of Notices served. Formal.	16
Informal.	391
Nuisances abated (a) by person responsible.	841
(b) by Council.	Nil
Summonses taken out.	Nil
Convictions.	Nil

(2) HOUSE NUISANCES.

Roofs repaired.	87
Spouts cleaned and repaired.	47
Pavements repaired.	35
Overcrowding abated.	7
Dirty Houses cleansed	37
Other house defects remedied.	223

(3) DRAINS W.Cs. ETC.,

Drains cleansed, repaired or ventilated.	63
New drains laid.	31
W.Cs constructed.	8
W.Cs repaired.	8
W.Cs supplied with water (formerly without)	5
Earth closets repaired, constructed.	62

(4) WATER SUPPLY.

All houses supplied with tap water.	3

(5) FOOD.

Seizures of unsound food.	Nil
Surrender of unsound food (Eighteen cwts)	9

(6) SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. on Register.	13
No. of Inspections.	183
No. of Defects found.	14
No. of Defects remedied.	14

	Olney District.
(7) BAKEHOUSES.	
No. on Register.	14
No. of Inspections.	72
No. of Defects found.	8
No. of Defects remedied.	8
(8) DAIRIES COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS.	
No. of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk on Register.	62
No. of Cowkeepers on Register.	84
No. of Inspections.	196
No. of defects found.	89
No. of defects remedied.	67
(9) FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.	
No. on Register.	96
No. of Inspections.	123
No. of defects found.	13
No. of defects remedied.	8
(10) VARIOUS.	
Visits to infected houses.	140
Houses disinfected.	40
Lodging houses visits.	Nil
No. of defects remedied.	Nil
Removal of animals improperly kept.	3
Offensive accumulations removed.	13
Ashbins provided.	53
Building Bye-Laws contravened.	7

SANITARY INSPECTORS REPORT.

Woburn Sands District.

(1) GENERAL.

No. of Inspections.	2801
No. of complaints received.	24
No. of nuisances detected without complaint.	265
No. of Notices served Formal	8
Informal.	192
Nuisances abated (a) by person responsible	269
(b) By Council.	Nil
Summonses taken out.	Nil
Convictions.	Nil

(2) HOUSE NUISANCES.

Roofs repaired.	41
Spouts cleaned & repaired.	3
Pavements repaired.	Nil
Overcrowding abated.	1
Dirty Houses cleansed.	11
Other House defects remedied.	213

(3) DRAINS, W.Cs ETC.,

Drains cleansed, repaired & ventilated.	30
New drains laid.	20
W.Cs constructed.	12
W.Cs repaired.	6
W.Cs supplied with water (formerly without.	2
Earth closets repaired, constructed.	14

(4) WATER SUPPLY.

All houses supplied with tap water.	10

(5) FOOD.

Seizures of unsound food.
(Beast - 1 carcase)
(Calf's head & neck)
(liver and lungs)
(Shoulder of beast) (one sheep)
Surrenders of unsound food.

(6) SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. on Register.	10
No. of Inspections.	130
No. of Defects found.	9
No. of Defects remedied.	9

	Woburn Sands District.
(7) BAKEHOUSES.	
No. on Register.	8
No. of Inspections.	42
No. of defects found.	2
No. of defects remedied.	2
(8) DAIRIES COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS.	
No. of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk on Register.	
No. of Cowkeepers on Register.	116
No. of Inspections.	261
No. of defects found.	41
No. of defects remedied.	23
(9) FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.	
No. on Register.	46
No. of Inspections.	76
No. of defects found.	3
No. of defects remedied.	3
(10) VARIOUS.	
Visits to infected houses.	102
Houses disinfected.	11
Lodging houses visits.	Nil
No. of defects remedied.	Nil
Removal of animals improperly kept.	Nil
Offensive accumulations removed.	6
Ashbins provided.	28
Building Bye-Laws contravened.	3

HOUSING.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The prevailing type of house is the agricultural labourer's cottage. Many of these houses are old and were built at a time when proper sanitary conditions were little understood. For the most part, they are built of soft stone, walls are thick, roofs often thatched , ceilings low and windows small. Consequently lighting and ventilation is poor.

There is a shortage of houses in most villages, but it is not acute as the populations are not increasing. During the last 5 years a considerable number of new houses have been built, either by the Council under Housing Schemes or by private enterprise.

OVERCROWDING.

This is not great, but there is some. It is due to large families living in small houses with insufficient bedroom accommodation.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard is low for the reasons stated under General Conditions.

CHARACTER OF DEFECTS.

The chief defections found are, Dampness due to absence of proper foundations and lack of dampcourse,. The ground floor of some houses is below the level of the ground. Defective flooring. Insufficient light and ventilation. Low ceilings. Bedrooms under eaves. The defects are due to inherent defects in the construction of the houses. Not much improvement can be hoped for owing to financial conditions, the houses being let at very low rentals and the cost of repairs being high. On the whole, owners are willing to do what is necessary considering the above conditions, and tenants treat the properties well, but there are exceptions.

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

When any repairs or improvements are considered necessary informal action is first taken. The Owner is either interviewed and the situation explained, or a letter written giving details of repairs to be done On the whole Owners are reasonable and requirements are complied with. When not complied with legal notices, either under the Public Health Acts or Housing Acts are issued.

OLNEY DIVISION.

ASTWOOD.

Population: - 116.

Number of Houses: - 40. Working class type 31.

The Housing Scheme to erect 6 houses has been abandoned. No new houses have been erected during the last 5 years, but several houses with a low standard of accommodation have been repaired and considerably improved.

COLD BRAYFIELD.

Population: - 86.

Number of Houses: - 28 Working class type 25.

The houses are of good standard. No new ones have been built in the last 5 years.

CHICHELEY.

Population: - 164

Number of Houses 47. Working class type 38.

No new houses have been built. The Housing Scheme to erect 6 houses has been abandoned. One house in an unfit state has been closed by the Owner. Many of the houses are old and incapable of being materially improved.

CLIFTON REYNES.

Population: - 120.

Number of Houses 34. Working class type 26.

One house, which is vacant, and is unfit, the Owner has been requested to make fit.

EMBERTON.

Population: - 410.

Number of Houses 130. Working class type 105.

In 1920, 8 houses were erected by the Council under the Housing Scheme. In addition to these 2 subsidised houses of working class type have been built.

GAYHURST.

Population: - 98.

Number of Houses 27. Working class type 22.

No new houses have been built during the last 5 years and the housing conditions are the same as at the last review.

HANSLOPE.

Population: - 1292.

Number of Houses: - 341. Working class type 290.

The proposal to erect 10 houses under the Housing Scheme has been abandoned. One subsidised house has been erected, and one unfit house demolished.

HARDMEAD.

Population: - 66.

Number of Houses 22. Working class type 17.

Improvements have been carried out in defective houses, thus the housing conditions have improved since last review. No new houses have been erected.

HAVERSHAM.

Population: - 182.

Number of Houses: - 52. Working class type 45.

No new houses have been erected and the housing conditions are the same as at the last review.

LATHBURY.

Population: - 157.

Number of Houses: - 33. Working class type 28.

The housing conditions are the same as at the last review.

LAVENDON.

Population: - 667.

Number of Houses: - 167. Working class type 139.

One subsidised house has been erected. The Sanitary Inspector has made a detailed enquiry into the housing conditions. He reports that a large number of houses are of low standard but cannot be considered definitely unfit. That there is a shortage of houses. This report has been presented to the Housing Committee of your Council who are considering the question of building.

LITTLE LINFORD.

Population: - 52.

Number of Houses: - 17. Working class type 15.

The Scheme to erect 4 houses has been abandoned and the site re-sold by the Council to the original holder.

NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE.

Population: - 142.

Number of Houses: - 45. Working class type. 38.

The original Housing Scheme to erect 6 houses has been abandoned. Two houses, which were unfit, have been converted into a bungalow Plans have been prepared, and tenders invited for the erection of 3 houses by the Council. These houses are to be of the non-parlour type.

NORTH CRAWLEY.

Population: - 504.

Number of Houses 161. Working class type 138.

The Housing scheme for the erection of 10 houses has been completed. In addition to this 1 subsidised house has been built.

OLNEY.

Population: - 2,651.

Number of Houses, 735. Working class type 606.

Since my last review 28 houses have been erected by the Council under the Housing Scheme as originally proposed. They are all occupied and are a distinct improvement to the Town. In addition to this one house has been built by private enterprise.

RAVENSTONE.

Population: - 213.

Number of Houses 76. Working class type 63.

No new houses have been erected during the last 5 years and the housing conditions are the same as at the last review.

SHERINGTON.

Population: - 447.

Number of Houses, 163. Working class type 137.

The Housing scheme for the erection of 10 houses by the Council has been completed. In addition to these, a builders store has been converted into a dwelling house. There are two houses which, besides being unfit, are somewhat dangerous but there is no alternative accommodation available.

STOKE GOLDINGTON.

Population: - 455.

Number of Houses, 140. Working class type 120.

Four houses have been erected by the Council under the Housing Scheme. Many of the cottages are old and defective and are so constructed that satisfactory improvements are difficult to carry out.

TYRINGHAM & FILGRAVE.

Population: - 206.

Number of Houses, 48. Working class type 39.

No new houses have been built during the last 5 years, and the housing conditions are the same as at the last review.

WESTON UNDERWOOD.

Population: - 222.

Number of Houses, 76. Working class type 63.

The housing conditions are the same as at the last review.

WOBURN SANDS DIVISION.

BRADWELL.

Population: - 578.

Number of Houses, 152. Working class type 145.

Two new houses have been built during the last 5 years. Repairs have been carried out at about 40 houses. The new houses were built by private enterprise.

BOW BRICKHILL.

Population: - 422.

Number of Houses, 118. Working class type 107.

During the last 5 years 8 new houses have been constructed under the Council's Housing Scheme. These houses are of the non-parlour type and are let at a rental of 7/- a week.

No houses have been built by private enterprise.

GREAT BRICKHILL.

Population: - 482.

Number of Houses, 132. Working class type 113.

Three new houses have been built by private enterprise. These are not of the working class type.

There are 10 houses in what is known as the hollow which are unfit for habitation. The Council are about to purchase these and convert them into 7 houses. To make up the number of houses lost by the conversion the Council have in hand the building of 3 new ones which will be of the non-parlour type.

LITTLE BRICKHILL.

Population: - 231.

Number of Houses, 73. Working class type 55.

Two new houses have recently been built by private enterprise. One of the working class type and one not. Seriously defective houses have received attention. The majority of the working class houses are in fair condition.

BROUGHTON.

Population: - 106.

Number of Houses 28. Working class type 22.

No new houses have been erected during the last 5 years. The housing conditions are fairly satisfactory.

CASTLETHORPE.

Population: - 463.

Number of Houses 140. Working class type 128.

During the last 5 years, 7 new houses have been erected. These are of the working class type and contain a parlour.

GREAT LINFORD.

Population: - 520.

Number of Houses. 133. Working class type 121.

No new houses have been erected during the last 5 years. The houses are, for the most part, fairly old, ceilings low, stairs narrow and winding and mostly thatched roofs. It is impossible to improve them because of the construction and plan of the houses.

LOUGHTON.

Population: - 360.

Number of Houses 111. Working class type 101.

During the last 5 years, 5 new houses have been built. These are of the working class type, 3 non-parlour, 2 parlour. Of these houses 3 were built by the Council to complete the scheme which was started in 1914 and 2 by private enterprise. Two houses which were condemned some years ago have been re-constructed and are now occupied.

MILTON KEYNES.

Population: - 192.

Number of Houses 55. Working class type 48.

The original scheme for erecting 10 houses by the Council was dropped. No new houses have been built. One house has been closed and demolished during the last 5 years. Some of the houses are very old and incapable of being materially improved.

MOULSOE.

Population: - 204.

Number of Houses 59. Working class type 55.

During the last 5 years the Council have erected 10 new houses. It was originally intended to erect 20, but only 10 have been built. Here again many of the houses are old and structurally bad, and incapable of being improved.

NEWTON LONGVILLE.

Population: - 435.

Number of Houses. 124. Working class type 117.

The Housing Scheme for the erection of 20 houses has not been proceeded with. During the last 5 years 9 new houses have been built by private enterprise. These are of the parlour type. A good many houses in this village are unfit for habitation and are incapable of being made so.

SHENLEY CHURCH END.

Population: - 187.

Number of Houses 54. Working class type 46.

The Housing Scheme to erect 10 houses was abandoned. At the present time one new house is in course of erection by private enterprise.

WALTON.

Population: - 87.

Number of Houses 27. Working class type 22.

The Housing Scheme to erect six houses has been abandoned. Several houses have been repaired and improved during the last 2 years. One case of over-crowding was found during the year and dealt with.

WATER EATON.

Population: - 160.

Number of Houses 53. Working class type 44.

During the last 5 years, 8 houses have been built by private enterprise. Of these 7 are of the working class type. Their construction includes a parlour.

WAVENDON.

Population: - 465.

Number of Houses 164. Working class type 143.

The Housing Scheme for the provision of 30 houses has not been proceeded with. Since my last review 7 new houses have been constructed by private enterprise. 6 of which are of the working class type. One house has been closed. More working class houses are required.

WILLEN.

Population: - 75.

Number of Houses 20. Working class type 16.

No new houses have been built The houses in this parish are in a fairly good state.

WOBURN SANDS.

Population: - 1131.

Number of Houses 392. Working class type 294.

32 New houses have been built during the last 5 years. 14 of these were constructed under the Council's Housing Scheme and of the working class type, 18 have been built by private enterprise of which 15 are of the working class type.

GREAT WOOLSTONE.

Population: - 39.

Number of Houses 16. Working class type 13.

LITTLE WOOLSTONE.

Population 42.

Number of Houses, 14. Working class type 13.

No new houses have been erected in either of these parishes. Some improvement has been effected in the housing conditions due to improvements carried out by Owners.

WOUGHTON.

Population 182.

Number of Houses, 56. Working class type 51.

The Housing Scheme for the erection of 10 houses has not been proceeded with. Some of the houses are in a very poor condition and a few new houses are required.

HOUSING.

	Olney District.
No. of new houses erected during the year.	
(a) Total.	3
(b) As part of a municipal housing Scheme.	Nil.
1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.	
1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	513
2. No. of dwelling houses found to be in a State so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	10
3. No. of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.	45
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.	
No. of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	110
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.	
(a) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning etc.Act 1919.	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	15
2. No. of dwelling Houses which were rendered fit by	
(a) Owners.	15
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.	Nil
3. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	343
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied.	

		Olney District.
(a)	by Owners.	301
(b)	by Local Authority in default of Owners.	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17 & 18 of the Housing Town Planning etc. Acts 1919.	
1.	No. of representations made with a View to the making of Closing Orders.	1
2.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil.
3.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
4.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	Nil.
5.	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Dem. Orders.	Nil.
6.	No. of dwelling houses demolished without Demolition Orders.	Nil.

HOUSING.

	Woburn Sands District.
No. of new houses erected during the year.	
(a) Total.	18
(b) As part of a municipal housing Scheme.	Nil.
1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.	
1. Total number of dwelling houses, inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	564
2. No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	20
3. No. of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.	72
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.	
No. of defective dwelling houses, rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	40
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.	
(a) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning etc. Act 1919.	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	8
2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit by	
(a) Owners.	8
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners.	
3. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close.	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	118
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied.	
(a) by Owners.	98
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners.	Nil

		Woburn Sands District.
(c)	Proceedings under Section 17 & 18. of the Housing Town Planning etc. Acts 1919.	
1.	No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	1
2.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	1
3.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling houses having been rendered fit.	
4.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition orders were made.	
5.	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Dem: Orders.	
6.	No. of dwelling houses demolished without Dem: Orders.	1

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Considerable improvements have been effected in bringing the structural condition of old Cowsheds as regards Light, Ventilation, Paving, Drainage etc. up-to-date. Most of the Sheds are now satisfactory in these respects Drain inlets in all Dairies have been abolished. Special attention has been given to provision for and securing the scalding of all vessels and receptacles used. The Purity of the Milk supplied is generally satisfactory, and in one or two cases exceptionally so. The greater portion of the Milk produced is sent out of the district. That consumed in the District is mostly retailed by small producers. Protection of contamination has for some time been secured by insistence upon the use of proper covered receptacles whilst retailing.

When tuberculous cattle are to be slaughtered at any of the farms, the police report to the Sanitary Inspector. The Inspector attends and reports on the condition of meat as regards human consumption. No licences have been granted for the sale of milk under special designations.

No samples have been submitted for bacteriological examination.

MEAT.

(1) Meat Inspection: - The Butchers report to the Sanitary Inspector the times and date of Killing. The Inspector attends as far as possible.
(2) The Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.
(3) There are no public slaughter houses in the District.

Private Slaughter Houses.

	In 1920	In January 1925.	In December 1925.
Registered.	9	9	9
Licensed.	8	14	14
Total.	17	23	23

The Slaughter Houses are distributed as follows:

OLNEY DIVISION. Olney 4. North Crawley 1, Astwood 1, Stoke Goldington 1, Lavendon 2, Hanslope 3, Newton Blossomville 1, Sherington 1.

WOBURN SANDS DIVISION. Woburn Sands 1. Wavendon 2. Loughton 1, Castlethorpe 3, Little Brickhill 1, Newton Longville 1.

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses throughout the district are kept in fairly good condition. An insanitary bakehouse has been closed at Olney and a model bakery erected. Otherwise no action has been needed. The Bakehouses are distributed as follows:-

OLNEY DIVISIONS:- Olney 4. Astwood 1. Emberton 1. Hanslope 2. Lavendon 2. North Crawley 1. Stoke Goldington 1. Weston Underwood 1.

WOBURN SANDS DIVISION: - Old Bradwell 1. Loughton 1. Wavendon 1, Newton Longville 2. Woburn Sands 1.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERAL.

I give below a summary of the important notifiable infectious diseases which have been notified during the year 1921 to 1924 inclusive. I have dealt with the year 1925 afterwards.

SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Number notified.	Deaths.	admitted to Hospital.
1921.	26	0	
1922.	31	0	
1923.	40	0	17
1924.	16	0	6

DIPTHERIA.

1921.	16	4	
1922.	69	6	
1923.	2	0	
1924.	8	0	6

PNEUMONIA.

1921.	3	1	
1922.	5	2	
1923	1		
1924.	3		

OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

1922.	1		
1923	2		

All these cases mild and in no instance was the vision impaired.

Anti-toxin.: - This is supplied to any practitioner on request. It is supplied at the expense of the Council and in addition a fee is paid to the practitioner of 2/6. This was done as it frequently entails a special journey by the doctor as promptness in administration much enhances the value of anti-toxin. Very little has been claimed under this head. The anti-toxin is kept in stock by one of the

local chemists and is always available. The practitioners in the district make full use of anti-toxin.

Pathological & Bacteriological specimens: - These specimens are examined by the Pathological Department of the Northampton Hospital, who supply the necessary apparatus for the collection of specimens. The chief use made of these facilities has been the examination of swabs from the throat or elsewhere in suspected cases of Diphtheria. In all cases examined on behalf of your Council a report is not only sent to the practitioner sending the specimen but also to your Medical Officer. During the last 5 years I have been asked on two or three occasions to see patients suffering from Meningitis which the practitioner in attendance thought might be cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever. The only certain way of diagnosing this disease is by an examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. In these cases this was done by the Pathologist of the Northampton Hospital and in all the cases the Meningitis was found to be due to other causes. The prompt diagnosis of these cases has no doubt saved much trouble and expense. A few specimens of blood taken from suspected cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever have been examined. I think your Council is to be congratulated on the arrangements they have made for dealing with pathological and bacteriological specimens. It is work which is done behind the scenes as it were, but is most important work in preventing the spread of infectious diseases, and this your Council have recognised.

Contacts: - When a case of infectious disease is notified the house where the case has occurred is visited and full particulars taken. All children attending schools are excluded for the necessary period. All persons engaged in the production and distribution of food, especially milk, are warned of the danger of infection, and if necessary precluded from the handling of it.

Carrier cases - These are difficult to deal with. The question generally arises in the case of epidemics occurring among school children. In 1922 there was an outbreak of Diphtheria at Olney. All the children at the Elementary School were examined and swabs taken in any suspicious case, but no carriers were detected.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, nor of the artificial methods of immunization against these diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1925.

Tabular statement of cases notified during the year.

Disease.	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.	32	8	0
Diptheria	2	0	0
Pneumonia.	8	0	
Erysipelas	2	0	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis.	1	0	1

SCARLET FEVER.

The cases were distributed as follows:

Olney 8 cases: Two cases were notified in February. Three in May. One in July. One in September. One in December. They were thus scattered throughout the year. None of the cases were brought into the district and the source of infection was obscure. The probabilities are that there were unrecognised mild cases.

Stoke Goldington 6 cases: In December 3 cases occurred in one house. This was the first intimation of the outbreak received. On investigation another child living near and who had attended school, was found to be peeling. This child was sent into Hospital and the house disinfected. Another case was reported at Gayhurst in a child attending the Stoke School. Here it was found that a little friend of this child living at Bunstay had been ill about the same time. The house at Bunstay was visited and the child found to be peeling. Two other cases subsequently occurred in the same house already infected at Gayhurst. Two other cases occurred at Stoke. The other cases notified were distributed among the following villages. Ravenstone 3 cases Great Linford 2 cases Lavendon 3 cases. Woburn Sands 2 cases Castlethorpe 1 case Moulsoe 1 case. Hanslope 2 cases.

Tabular Statement of Scarlet Fever Notifications.

Age Period.	Notifications.	Admitted to Hospital.
under 1 year.		
1-2 years.		
2-3 years.		
3-4 years.	2	
4-5 years.	7	3
5-10 years.	13	2
10-15 years.	4	1
15-20 years.	2	
20-35 years.	2	1
35-45 years.	1	1
45-65 years.	1	
Total.	32	8

MEASLES occurred at Emberton in January and February at Filgrave in July.

WHOOPING COUGH occurred at Sherington in February at Lavendon in November.

MUMPS occurred at North Crawley in February.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during 1925.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age Periods.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5		1	1					
10								
15	1							
20		1						1
25	4	2			1	3		
35	2	1	1	1	1			
45								
55								
65 & upwards.		1				1		
	7	6	2	1	2	4		1

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.

There are 142 Factories and Workshops in the District, 96 in the Olney Division and 46 in the Woburn Sands Division

These premises are inspected in the course of systematic and general inspections and very little difficulty has been encountered in getting defects remedied. The occupiers generally conform to the requirements. There is some laxity on the part of employers in not making regular returns of Outworkers as required by Sec. 107 of the Factories and Workshops Act 1901.

This concludes my report. I am much indebted to the Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Casstles for their valuable help in supplying information and assisting me in various ways; also to Mr. Glanville and Mr. Stapleton for their ready and willing help.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHAS. H.F. BAILEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

April 12th, 1926.